

- ❑ Reports of logistical activities (thefts, purchases, discoveries of):
  - ✓ Arms
  - ✓ Explosives
  - ✓ Vehicles
  - ✓ Safehouses
  - ✓ Radios
  - ✓ Passports
  - ✓ Medicine
  - ✓ Storage facilities
- ❑ Reports of training activities:
  - ✓ Military maneuvers
  - ✓ Unconventional warfare
  - ✓ Explosives/demolition
  - ✓ Weapons (shooting/tactics)
  - ✓ Self-defense
  - ✓ Technical (commo/operations)
  - ✓ Political
- ❑ Intelligence collection
  - ✓ Surveillance
  - ✓ Feints/ trial runs/ analogous acts
  - ✓ Maps/ diagrams/ photos found
- ❑ Reports of Threat activities:
  - ✓ Anonymous death threats
  - ✓ Threat warnings
  - ✓ Assaults

## Collection Sources

- ✓ Reuters® & news-wire services
- ✓ Radical web sites, terrorist, support-group pages
- ✓ Web Usenet groups and “chat rooms”
- ✓ Radical meetings, rallies, and demonstrations
- ✓ Flyers, posters, leaflets, graffiti, underground press
- ✓ Politicization of social causes, changes in leadership
- ✓ Law Enforcement reports
- ✓ Support group members
- ✓ College and university campus sites, kiosks

## Government Message Traffic

- ✓ FBIS- Terror group traffic
- ✓ Current event reporting data
- ✓ Group threat data
- ✓ Name search capability
- ✓ Link Analysis and VIA analysis
- ✓ Related government sites linked
- ✓ Reporting capability
- ✓ Real time traffic monitoring

- ✓ Training data for members
- ✓ Other Linked Data Sources
- ✓ Regional and National Alerts and status

## Collection patterns

- ❑ Car stops/FI/subject ID checks:
  - ✓ Check for multiple sets of ID/ check passport name, spelling, evidence of pages being removed
  - ✓ Look for forgeries or copies with different physical appearances, identities
  - ✓ Examine vehicle for training manuals, radical literature, GPS units, maps, hotel receipts, photos
  - ✓ Any cameras? What type? What is on them, any videotape? Content?
  - ✓ Where has the subject been, outside the USA? Any target countries or identified group locations? (i.e. Hamburg, Canada, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Germany, Algeria, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Yemen, Somalia)
  - ✓ Airline tickets with multiple stops, unusual routes
  - ✓ Who else is in the vehicle?
- ❑ Residence/subject checks
  - ✓ What is inside of the residence?
  - ✓ Identify any associates that also live there or associate with the principal
  - ✓ Radical literature?
  - ✓ Training manuals, police manuals, ham operator guides, scanners?
  - ✓ Foreign language documents or CDs from target areas
  - ✓ Disguises/hair dyes
  - ✓ Travel documents
  - ✓ What education or trade schools are evident
  - ✓ Weapons? Type?
  - ✓ Check for unusual chemicals in or around residence
  - ✓ Communications equipment, short wave radios
  - ✓ Check phone bills for overseas phone calls
  - ✓ Does the subject use pay phones instead of his personal phone?
  - ✓ Has the subject ever been to a training camp? Traveled to Afghanistan? Somalia? Indonesia? Malaysia? Philippines? If so identify camp names and locations
  - ✓ Any foreign military training? What type?
  - ✓ Is the subject a member of “Takfir wal-Hijra” (Society of Muslims) or Salafist Group for Call and Combat

# Terrorist

## *Pre-Incident Indicators*



## Introduction

Today's intelligence professional faces a more violent and sophisticated breed of terrorist, who may be operating alone or in concert with narcotics cartels, insurgent organizations, or state sponsors.

## Overview

The terrorist attack on America of September 11, 2001, changed the world, and life, as we know it in the United States. It is more important than ever for local agencies to be able to detect, interdict and prosecute threats to United States security. The threat of terrorism must be addressed locally, at home. Law enforcement agencies at the local, state and federal level need new ways to collect, evaluate, organize, analyze and disseminate information.

Twenty years ago the United States Government sponsored groundbreaking research into terrorist groups and their *modus operandi*. Techniques were developed to recognize groups early in their development; to detect and understand Pre-Incident Indicators that exist in *every* incident, and to develop effective interdiction methods to stop group activities.

Focusing on the terrorist group has revealed a pattern of activity—actions that typically precede incidents (e.g., evidence of recruitment, training, logistics, intelligence collection, movement of personnel, weapons, finance, propaganda, staging, etc.). Coupled with knowledge of group ideology and stated goals, pre-incident indicators provide insight into group behavior and plans. They provide a framework to monitor and analyze group activities and to assess potential threats against U.S. citizens and facilities.

Advances in information storage, analysis, and dissemination have increased our capabilities to track, record, analyze and share critical threat data in real time.

The PII's in this handout are a sample of indicators that a terrorist incident may be about to take place.

## PRE-INCIDENT INDICATORS

### WILL EXIST IN EVERY TERRORIST INCIDENT

- Incidents do not occur in a vacuum. They are planned, organized, and carried out by individuals acting alone or in groups. The nature of the group will determine the nature of the incident, its target, the level of force used, the number of people involved, and the behavior of the perpetrators before, during, and after the operation.

### PII's focus on more than just the *incident*, e.g:

- Support groups
- Planning
- Recruitment
- Training
- Logistics acquisition
- Intelligence collection
- Travel and movement

Specific Conditions that may indicate a potential for terrorist activities in your area:

- Public demonstrations by support groups
- Information of new groups forming
- Reports of theft or stockpiling weapons or explosives
- Dissident meetings, rallies, demonstrations
- Reports of group training (home and overseas)
- Appearance of anti-government:
  - Posters/ Leaflets / Graffiti
  - Underground press publications, CDs
  - Politicization of social, religious causes
  - Increased recruiting by known groups
- Increased unrest at colleges, universities, worksites, places of worship
- Speeches advocating violence
- Influx of foreign operatives
- Threats against:
  - Public buildings or utilities
  - Businesses
  - Personalities
- Agitation/organizing in:
  - Refugee communities
  - Minority communities
  - Foreign communities
  - Religious communities

- Reports of stolen items:
  - Firearms
  - Explosives/ Chemicals
  - Vehicles
  - ID documents
- Violence against:
  - Persons
  - Property
- Discovery of:
  - Weapons caches
  - Explosives caches
- Open attacks on:
  - Police
  - Military
  - Other symbols of authority
- Reports of intelligence activities:
  - Surveillance
  - Penetrations (break-ins)
  - Photography
  - Recruitment

## THREAT ASSESSMENT MODEL

